



OREGON

THE LAND *of* OPPORTUNITY

PUBLISHED BY THE PORTLAND COMMERCIAL CLUB, OF PORTLAND, OREGON



Caroline Testout, the official rose of Portland.



PORTLAND

"THE ROSE CITY"

One of the most striking tributes that could be paid to the climate and soil of Oregon is that the chief city of the state has won a clear title to "The Rose City." There has been no mere assumption of this title. One finds roses blooming everywhere in Portland, and the luxuriant growth of the bushes, the number and beauty of the blooms, as well as the long time of blooming, attract unqualified praise and admiration on the part of rose experts as well as the general public. The successful growing of roses in the open is an index of the success that the farmer meets with in Oregon along all agricultural and horticultural lines. Portland celebrates the rose season in June of each year with a festival of roses which is proving more and more successful with each succeeding season. The festival held in June, 1909, was pronounced by experts to be unsurpassed in beauty and originality by any of the great carnivals held in Europe or America.

OREGON

*The Land of
Opportunity*



PUBLISHED BY THE
Portland Commercial Club
PORTLAND, OREGON.



Cutting an Oregon fir.

Oregon has over three hundred billion feet of standing timber—more than any other section of equal area.

Foreword

IF OREGON could be adequately described by any one word, unquestionably that word would be *opportunity*. The remarkable character of the soil, the unexcelled climatic conditions, the proximity to the Pacific—the front door of the nation—the long growing season, the character of the people, the wide-spread and unique movement for the upbuilding of the state—these things have conspired to make here a great and magnificent empire. Progress—splendid and enduring progress—permeates the very air we breathe, and even though one might be blind or deaf he could feel the promise, the optimism that is characteristic of Oregon. A mighty, irresistible movement is under way for the development of this commonwealth. This little booklet is one of the earmarks of that movement, and it finds its justification deep down in the eternal verities. We believe that the West—the Pacific Coast—is the best part of the world. We believe particularly in Oregon, the mother of states, and in her climate—her blessed rains—and in her almost startling opportunities. We believe her future is so brilliant, so evident, so fascinating that even he who runs is compelled to read. We love Oregon. Her snow-clad mountains, her verdure, her rivers, her smiling valleys with untold wealth—all inspire an affection like unto that which quickens when “old glory” is unfurled to the breeze. The bounties of this great state we would share with you, kind reader. If you are looking toward a new home, if you would seize the opportunity, if you would be in the vanguard in the upbuilding of this great nation where conditions are right for the making of men,—we would have you come to Oregon. We would have you join us in the greater work we are to do. The opportunity is yours.

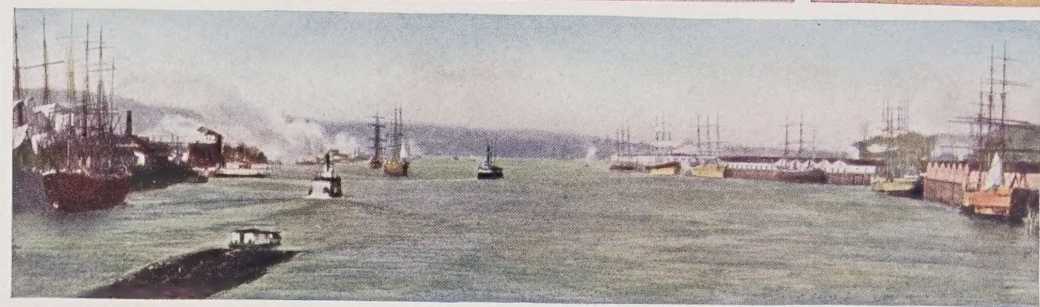
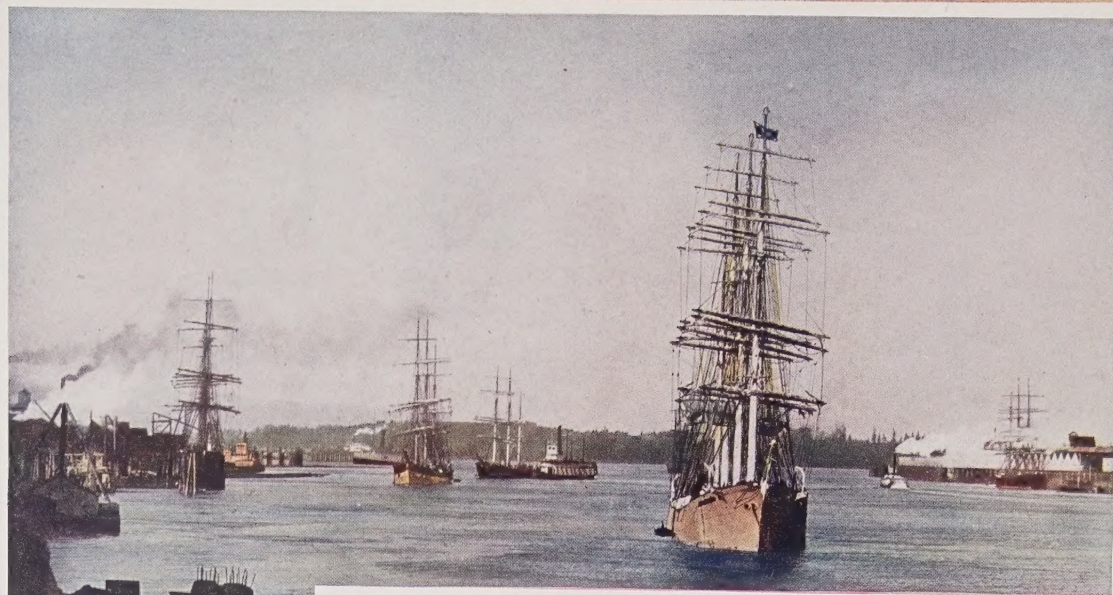


The Portland Commercial Club will furnish any information about Oregon which this booklet does not supply.



Oregon's prize pack of high-grade apples.





MULTNOMAH FALLS

THE Columbia River drains a region of 250,000 square miles—an empire of untold riches and possibilities. This wonderful river, the second in size in the United States, cuts its way through a gorge of such rugged and remarkable beauty that Joaquin Miller has said: "See once Columbia's scenes, then roam no more; no more remains on earth for mortal eyes."

Multnomah Falls is the most conspicuous of the cascades and falls tumbling into the river from the Oregon side. Pitching abruptly over the lips of a precipice thirty feet wide, it takes a sheer leap of eight hundred feet into a foam-lashed pool and a further drop of sixty feet to the river below. John Muir has said of these falls that they are "Well worthy of a place beside the falls of the Yosemite Valley." Another lover of nature says of this waterfall: "Wafted by the breeze, swaying to and fro, as the sun lights up the sparkling gems, 'it is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.'"

The Columbia River gorge is characterized by "well-known forms of vertical escarpments and conical pinnacles peculiar to the basaltic formation which crown the successive heights of the very mountain tops. Slender, ribbon-like falls hang from the brow of a sheer precipice or dash in foam down some rocky gulch, and the morning mists that linger on the wooded peaks veil in mystery the beauty beyond."



Multnomah Falls.

Oregon

THE OREGON COUNTRY has played such a conspicuous part in the early political life of the far west, that its story from an historical standpoint is well known. The Oregon of today, even with its 96,000 square miles of territory, is small in comparison with that wonderful area of country originally known as the Oregon Territory. As the mother of states, Oregon has given to the country Washington, Idaho and portions of Montana and British Columbia. Having

broken up the family circle by thus carving out new states, it is perhaps only natural that Oregon and its chief city, Portland, should still receive trade tribute from practically all the old territory in which history was made in the North Pacific. But with Oregon reduced from its original magnificent proportions to its present size, there still remains a commonwealth so vast in extent that it is no easy task to estimate even approximately the wealth of its resources.

Back in New England, in thickly populated states of small area such as Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut, the territory is too small to admit of any wide range of industrial effort. As some westerner, given perhaps to exaggeration, once remarked, "You can go up on a high hill with a good glass and look all over two or three of the New England States." An explanation of the immense possibilities



Farm, Washington County, Oregon.



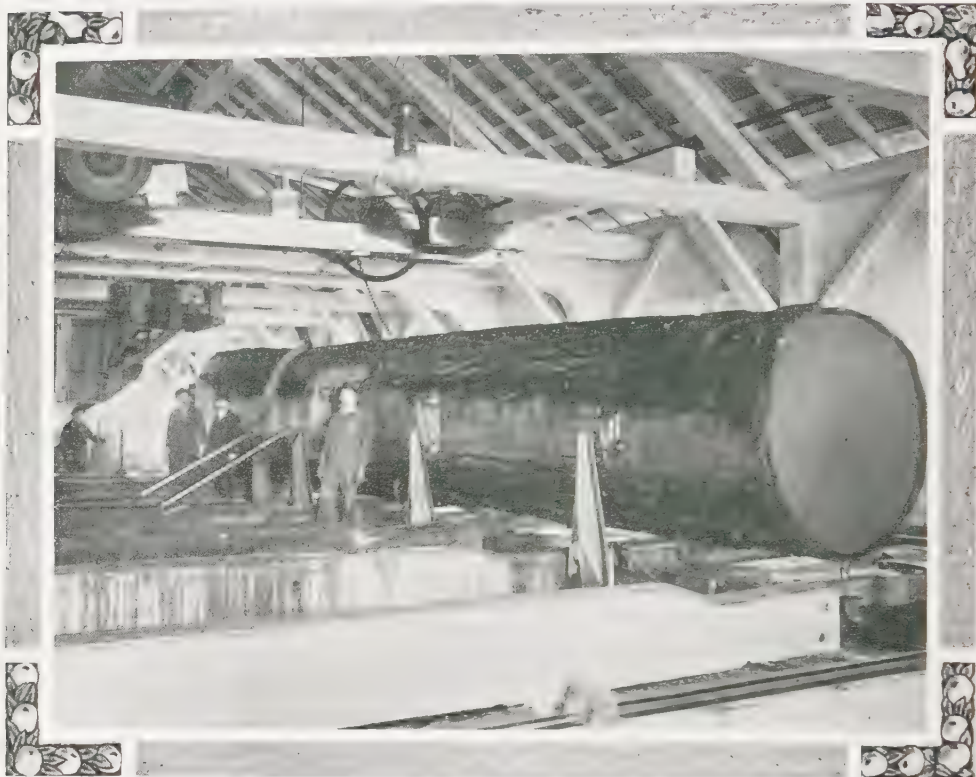
Copyright photo by Benj. A. Gifford.

Farm, Wasco County. Mount Hood in distance. The scene below is from Yamhill County. Oregon sheep and cattle are exceptionally favored on account of the mild climate.





OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



A big log in a Portland lumber mill.

of Oregon will perhaps be found in the fact that there are single counties in this state which cover a thousand square miles more territory than is covered by the three states, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Delaware. For a distance of nearly three hundred miles, the waves of the Pacific break against the Oregon shore line, and it is nearly 400 miles from the Pacific to the eastern boundaries of the state.

Within the confines of this immense territory can be found wonderful opportunities covering a wide scale of endeavor. Along the coast and the numerous streams that pour into the Pacific, the fishing industry annually yields up many millions, and no nimbler dollar is ever placed in circulation than that which goes its rounds in the fishing communities. The coast region is also a wonderful dairy country, the mild winters and abundant forage the year round reducing the cost of butter and cheese production to the minimum. To the coast region is generally given the credit for the greatest prominence in the timber industry, which is in the near future destined to be the greatest wealth producer in the state. While the vast tracts of timber lying west of the coast range of mountains are of immense value, and in extent and in size and quality of the timber, are unexcelled, the timber industry is almost a state-wide affair and in both Southern Oregon and Eastern Oregon this greatest of Oregon assets is in many localities the predominating industry.

Working back from the coast where dairying, fishing, truck farming, lumbering and logging are the great factors in developing the country, we enter the great Willamette valley, 60 miles wide and 126 miles long, practically equal in area to the state of Massachusetts. It was this haven into which the Oregon pioneers drifted after their long and perilous voyage across the continent. In climate, soil and the facilities of water transportation, nature was kind indeed to the Willamette valley, and it was here

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Picking apples in the Rogue River Valley.

that the development of the state began. It was at first famous as a wheat region, but with increasing population, the land has become too valuable for wheat, and today the valley farmers are reaping larger net returns per acre from dairying, fruit growing, truck farming and small farming, than would ever be possible from the production of wheat. With ten acres carefully cultivated a man can make a good living in the Willamette valley.

South of the Willamette valley and running down to the California line are two valleys, the Umpqua and the Rogue, embracing more than 1,000,000 acres of rich land flanked by vast forests of fine timber and foothills and mountains which annually yield millions in gold and silver. In the extreme southwestern part of the state there are very heavy deposits of coal which is shipped by water from Coos Bay to the California markets. Coos Bay handles an immense amount of lumber, this being the principal industry in that portion of the state, pending the completion of a badly needed railroad. In recent years there has been considerable interest in dairying stock raising and fruit growing, the luxuriant growth of all kinds of grains and grasses making the dairying and stock raising especially profitable, while the highly favorable climatic conditions tend to the production of perfect fruit. These conditions prevail throughout the Coast region from the Columbia, south, and throughout the Willamette valley the Umpqua and Rogue river valleys, the Coos Bay country, the Hood river valley, and the older settled portions of Oregon.

East of the Cascade mountains, the settlement and development of the State has been more recent. As the lands of this older Oregon became too valuable for the production of wheat, the men who

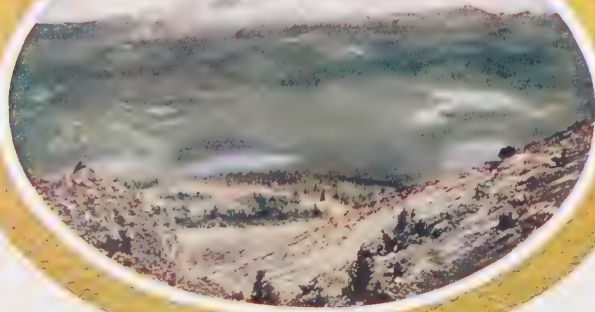
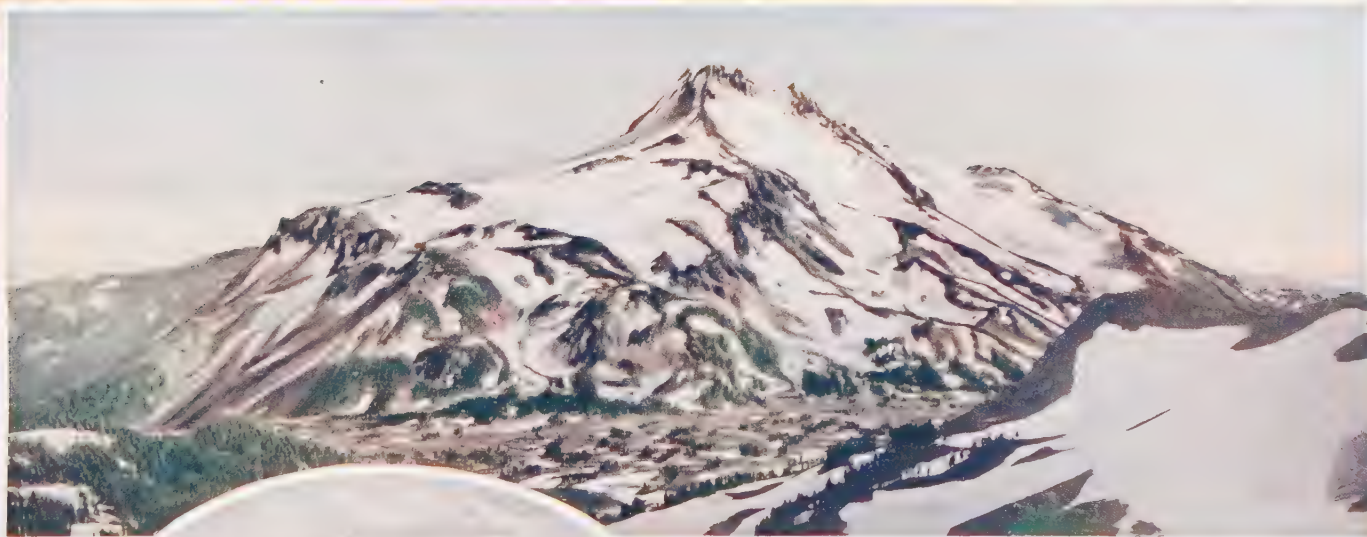


Photo by F. H. Kiser
Mount Jefferson, Oregon. 9,000 feet high. The smaller view is of the same mountain. There are two mountain climbing organizations in the state which make annual pilgrimages to the tops of snow clad peaks in this or adjacent states.



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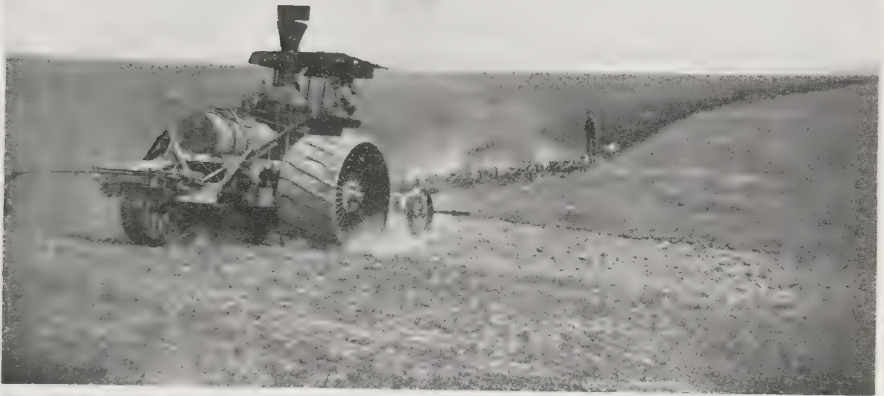
Eastern Oregon (Umatilla County) Irrigation Scene.

wanted to grow wheat went east of the Cascade mountains, and in the river counties (Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow and Umatilla) found an abundance of cheap land much of which is still being cropped to wheat. The transformation, however, which changed the Willamette valley from a wheat farm to an orchard and dairy country has already begun in Eastern Oregon with results fully as satisfactory as those which attended the change in the Willamette valley. Prior to the arrival of the grain grower east of the mountains, that region was a vast stock range and there still remain great areas of land which is used only for range.

Wheat as the predominant crop is less noticeable east of Umatilla county, although the Grande Ronde valley, just across the Blue mountains, can still contribute 1,000,000 bushels per year and with the new territory opened up by railroad extension just completed, this amount will probably be doubled. The Grande Ronde country has long been famous as a stock region, and presents great opportunities in this, as in other lines. Baker county, which adjoins Union county, has some of the best producing mines in the state, and the annual output runs into the millions, with excellent prospect for a steady growth of the business, as there still remains a large amount of rich territory to be worked as soon as the improved transportation facilities are supplied.

The portions of Oregon treated in this review of the state are those which are already supplied with some kind of either water or rail transportation. There still remains a vast region known as Central Oregon, which even to an overwhelming majority of the Oregonians themselves, is still a sealed book. So far as the United States proper is concerned, this great Central Oregon region is the "last frontier" on which the settler in search of cheap land for a home can make his stand, and that he still has a chance for a home is quite apparent by a recent statement showing that in the Burns, Oregon, land district alone there still remained 11,000,000 acres of vacant land.

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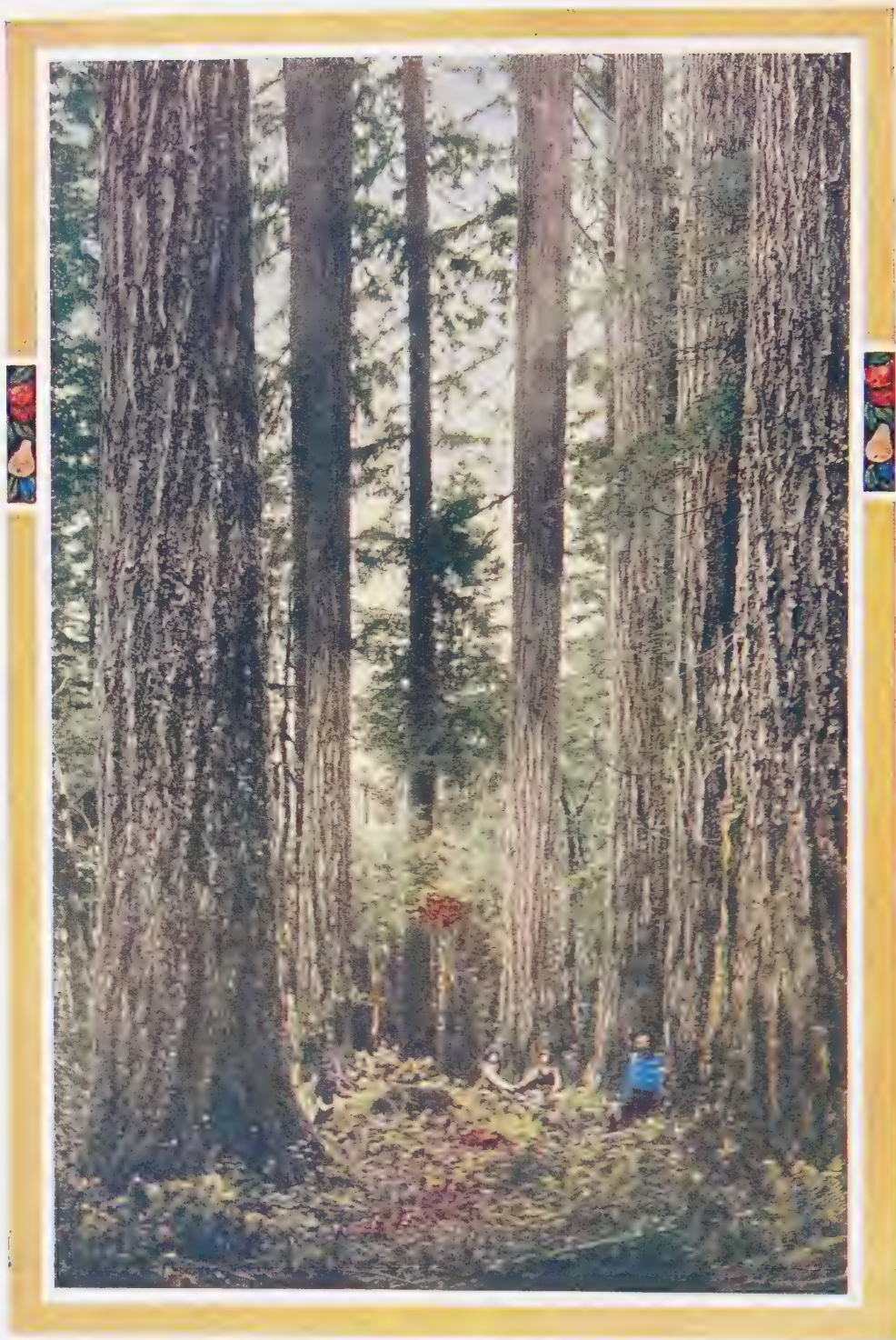


Plowing by steam, Eastern Oregon.

In this great region, shut in by the Blue mountains on one side and the Cascades on the other, lies the largest area of land in the United States unprovided with transportation facilities. In this tract are half a dozen counties any one of which is larger than two or three New England States, and which possess natural latent resources fully as valuable as those which have made hundreds and thousands rich and prosperous in other parts of Oregon. But the word has gone forth that railroad construction will begin in the near future, and, as a result, there has been an immense number of new settlers going in in search of a home. The area involved is so great that it is difficult to estimate the enormous amount of agricultural wealth that will be created in that virgin territory in the near future.

Here, as in the older settled portions of Eastern Oregon, the stock man will have to give way to the farmer, and while free pasturage has been given millions of head of stock for many years and the industry has become one of the big wealth producers of the country, it will be necessary to break up the big ranges into farms, and thus permit a hundred farmers to raise a thousand head of cattle, where under, the present system, one stock man will have many times that number. The change is coming fast, and its economic advantages are obvious.

Thus far we have taken up the development of the state in the order in which it has been accomplished. Naturally the first settlers located along the navigable streams which afforded them some means of transportation. With an empire to select their homes from, they chose the spots where nature yielded up a livelihood with the minimum effort. With a rich soil, unusually retentive of moisture, and with abundant rain fall to assure crops, the modern practice of irrigation was slow in coming into vogue, and it is only recently that it is being adopted on an extensive scale. It is by means of irrigation that the state has stepped into the front rank as a fruit producer, and there are at the present time immense areas of rich land being placed under ditch in various parts of the state in which the new settlers are guaranteed a good living from the beginning.



Forest Scene, Oregon. This state has one-sixth of the standing timber in the United States.

OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

AN EXPERT'S OPINION

The agricultural possibilities of the state have been quite conservatively summarized for this booklet by Professor James Withycombe, Director of the Experiment Station of the Oregon Agricultural College, in the following language:

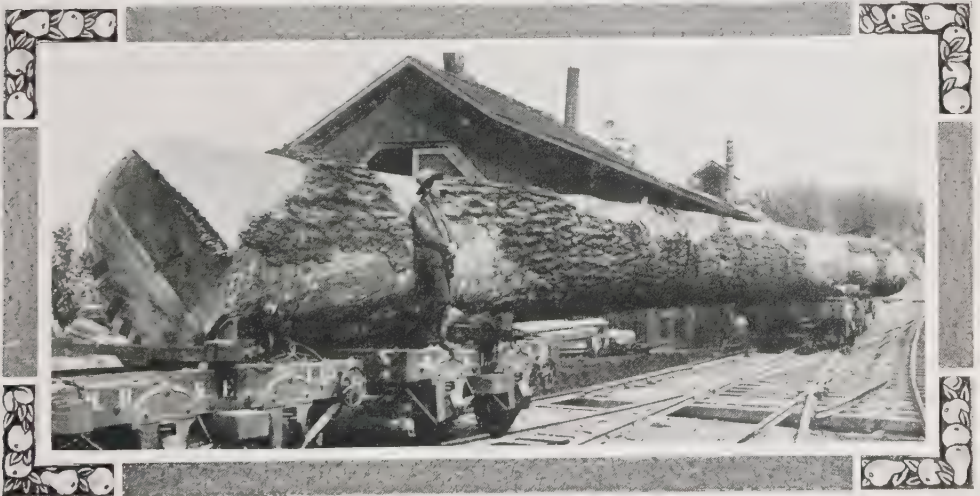
"Oregon with its 61,459,200 acres of land offers rural homes for a great number of people. Less than 4,000,000 acres are cultivated at this time, while the farming land of the state represents approximately 30,000,000 acres. The state has great possibilities along agricultural lines. When all of the available farming land of Oregon is properly utilized it will yield to the channels of trade \$500,000,000 annually.

"In the eastern section of the state grain and live stock are the major productions, but with an assured development of irrigation, farming, dairying and horticulture will soon be the principal agricultural industries of this section. There are several million acres of irrigable land in eastern and southern Oregon which in the near future will be transformed into orchards, gardens and dairy farms.

"Western Oregon, particularly the Willamette and tributary valleys, which comprises about 5,000,000 acres of agricultural land, is the veritable gem of the American continent. This valley is capable of supporting 2,000,000 people and some day will yield \$200,000,000 annually from agriculture.

"The irrigable sections of Eastern and Southern Oregon and practically the whole of Western Oregon, including the coast counties, are exceptionally well suited for small farm homes where intensive systems of farming may be practiced. Ten acres of land in those sections under intelligent systems of husbandry can be made to support a family very nicely. It will require, however, expert knowledge of intensive husbandry to succeed. In the absence of expert knowledge or a practical experience in intensive farming, it would be better to farm a larger area, say twenty or forty acres.

"Ultimately the two great agricultural industries of the state will be horticulture and dairying. Thus in selecting a farm, a portion should be adapted to fruit. In the establishment of a new farm, the first consideration is to place it on a paying basis. This is best attained by means of a good dairy herd and a flock of poultry. These can be made to support the family while the trees are growing, and after a few years when the fruit trees begin to bear, a small acreage will yield a handsome return."



A big log ready for shipment.







Loganberries as they grow in Oregon.

WHEAT AND STOCK

WHEAT GROWING, which was the first branch of agriculture attempted by the Oregonians after they ceased trapping for the Hudson Bay Co., has made fortunes for hundreds of men in the state. The Willamette valley now finds greater remuneration per acre in fruit and diversified farming than is possible from wheat, although some of the valley farmers are still in the business. East of the Cascade mountains, the bonanza wheat farmers now operate and for a single crop many of these men receive from \$25,000 to \$60,000 and even \$70,000 each. Most of the harvesting is done by "combines" which cut, thresh and sack the wheat, as the big machines are dragged around the field by twenty-four to forty horses or mules or in many cases by a monster traction engine.

It is an alluring business and in Central Oregon, especially, there still remain vast tracts of land which will some day be turning off big crops of wheat. The yield of the state this year is nearly 15,000,000 bushels, but this can easily be doubled when Central Oregon is developed. At present the bulk of the crop is shipped to Europe, but the flour trade is steadily increasing and as consumption increases and yields decrease east of the Rocky Mountains, it will gradually work around to a milling proposition which means higher prices for the product. Oats, barley, rye and other grains yield heavily in the state, but the output is consumed at home and does not figure in the exports of the country.

Next to wheat as an important branch of the agricultural industry, stock raising is the heaviest contributor to our per capita wealth. In fact if we did not segregate stock raising from the dairying industry and took due note of the home consumption demands of the latter, it would give wheat second place on the list. There is annually turned off the Oregon farms and ranches, nearly \$10,000,000 worth of live-

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Palm in Southern Oregon.

stock. It was the peculiar climatic advantages for the development of stock in the Columbia basin that induced the Swift Packing Co. to build at Portland the largest packing plant west of the Rocky mountains and the coming of this plant is a guarantee that there will always be a demand for the output of the ranges and farms. As most of the stock in the state roams over counties nearly as large as half a dozen New England states, it is a difficult matter for the assessors to make an accurate census of the animals. Dr. James Withycombe, Director of the Oregon Experiment Station and an excellent authority on the subject, however, estimates the livestock within the state lines as follows:

	NUMBER	VALUE
Horses	285,000	27,360,000
Mules	8,000	800,000
Sheep	3,500,000	14,200,000
Swine	355,000	2,505,000
Cattle	1,025,000	\$30,750,000

Conditions for raising hogs are ideal in Oregon, cholera and other swine diseases being unknown here. Now that the building of a big packing house assures a market, there will undoubtedly be increased interest in this branch of the stock industry.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs and poultry are among the minor Oregon staples in which the supply never quite reaches the demand. As a result, it becomes necessary to bring into the state and in the territory that should be served by the state, immense quantities from the eastern states. There are occasional brief periods in the year when a slight surplus accumulates, but as Puget Sound and the Alaska country are always in the market, this surplus is always sold at high figures to our nearby northern neighbors. This movement to the north from Portland amounts to more than 100 carloads per year, but in spite of that, Portland and Portland territory at other seasons of the year, is forced to draw on the east for about 200 carloads per year, and the total amount of eggs and poultry annually brought into the Pacific northwest is about 500 carloads. All of this should be produced in Oregon, for the industry yields handsome returns to all



Farms, Yamhill County. 1000 acres are in prunes and over 100 in walnuts.



Royal Chinook Salmon—one of the chief industries of Oregon.

who engage in it. Southern Oregon seems to be especially well adapted to the business of poultry raising. There are single stations along the line of the Southern Pacific in which the shipments throughout November and December average a ton of turkeys per day, with the price seldom falling below 20 cents and frequently selling up to 25 cents per pound.

WOOL AND HOPS

Oregon is one of the big wool states of the country. While the encroachment of the farmer and dairyman have made material reductions in the free range and lessened the clip of the big sheepmen, the state still turns off about 20,000,000 pounds per annum and at this year's prices the returns will not fall short of \$3,000,000. With a cutting down of the big herds, there is coming an increase in the small herds, and it is believed that in the future the output from the thousands of farmers who keep a few sheep, will more than offset any loss by the cutting up of the big ranges. Climatic conditions are most favorable for sheep, and with little attention in breeding and care, enormous fleeces are produced.

As a hop producer, Oregon enjoys a prestige similar to that which it has earned in lumber and wheat, for it is famous at home and abroad as one of the greatest hop regions in the world. The principal hop growing district is in the Willamette valley, and Salem, the capital city, is the headquarters for the representatives of nearly all the largest hop dealers in the world. The annual output runs well above 100,000 bales, and at the average price of recent years, the industry brings into the state about \$3,000,000 per year. Oregon produces forty per cent of the hops grown in the United States.

OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



Display at the Bi-Annual Apple Fair at Hood River.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Monthly annual temperature, extreme heat and cold, mean annual precipitation and elevations for Oregon for the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, prepared by U. S. Weather Bureau:

	Average Temp.	Extreme Heat	Extreme Cold	Average Precip.	Elevation
PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY—					
Portland, Multnomah County.....	53.7	102	13	40.20	57
Corvallis, Benton County.....	52.6	102	7	43.98	319
Eugene, Lane County.....	52.6	99	10	40.21	449
COAST DISTRICT—					
Astoria, Clatsop County.....	52.7	98	18	74.93	11
Newport, Lincoln County.....	51.7	97	15	62.98	69
Gardiner, Douglas County.....	52.4	102	23	72.77	71
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—					
Roseburg, Douglas County.....	53.4	106	17	32.19	523
Grants Pass, Josephine County.....	53.6	110	17	35.11	956
Ashland, Jackson County.....	53.4	104	17	22.97	1940
PLATEAU DISTRICT EASTERN OREGON—					
Baker City, Baker County.....	46.5	102	-12	9.08	3464
Joseph, Wallowa County.....	44.6	96	-20	19.24	4400
Prineville, Crook County.....	47.3	104	-20	10.00	3000
COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY—					
Weston, Umatilla County.....	49.8	104	-16	22.31	1800
Pendleton, Umatilla County.....	51.5	114	-8	12.86	1272
The Dalles, Wasco County.....	53.6	104	-4	14.16	112



Dairy farm near Portland.

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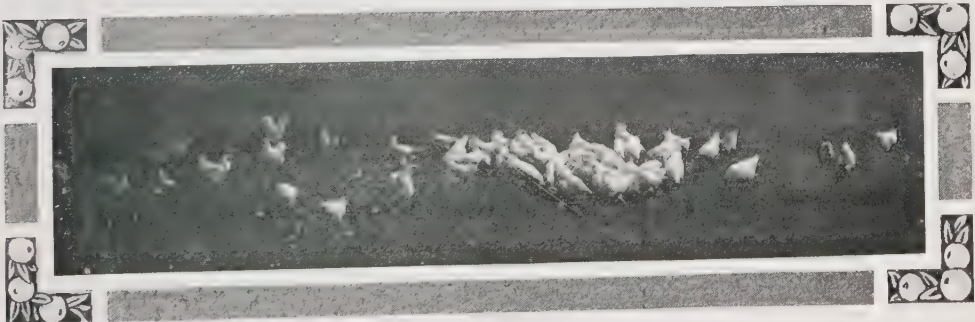
Cows are big producers in Oregon.

DAIRYING

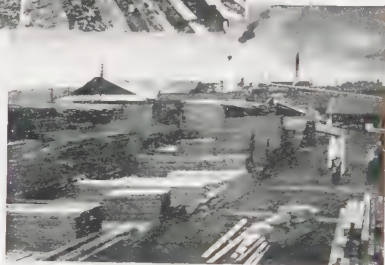
THE prosperity of the Oregonian is due to a greater extent to dairying than to any other single industry, for the reason that it is supplying a demand which for years has drained large sums out of the state for dairy products that were shipped here by the trainload. According to figures of State Food and Dairy Commissioner Bailey, the output of the Oregon dairies for 1908 was \$17,290,000. Of this amount something

over \$2,200,000 was for condensed milk, which of course was shipped out of the state. The supply was not equal to the demand, and as rapidly as it is possible to secure milk, the condensed milk factories will enlarge their capacity. Dairy herds thrive in various parts of the state. The Willamette valley is perhaps in the business on a more extended scale than any other section, but the entire coast region from Clatsop county south to the California line, with its mild weather and abundant grass the year around, is admirably adapted to the business, and phenomenal records have been made for single animals, small herds and large herds. Many of these herds, in fact all of the best producers, have been bred in the purple, and Oregon holds world's records in several classes of milkers. These world's records are due not especially to the cow, but to the conditions in Oregon which enable the cow to put forth her best efforts. Experts from other states who have made careful and protracted studies of conditions in Oregon are unanimous in pronouncing this state an unexcelled dairying country. Butter fat can be produced at less cost in Oregon than elsewhere and is sold here at a higher price. The dairying industry in Oregon cannot well be overdone.

Milk and butter do not constitute the sole products of dairying. With the skimmed milk from the dairy, abundant forage, and hogs selling at \$8.50 per hundred, chickens at 20 cents a pound, turkeys from 28 cents to 35 cents a pound, and eggs from 15 to 50 cents a dozen, the dairyman has ample opportunity to increase his income with little or no expense for feed. Portland alone pays out at certain months in the year to the farmers of Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska from \$60,000 to \$80,000 for fresh pork. From eighty to one hundred carloads of eggs are shipped into Portland yearly at an average cost of \$2,500 to the car. Add to this \$800,000 for the two hundred and more cars of cured meats, ham, bacon, etc., \$200,000 for the fifteen or twenty cars of butter, and \$60,000 for the fifteen cars of dressed poultry, and there is considerably over \$1,000,000 awaiting the small farmers who will undertake to produce these necessities in Oregon near the market.



Chickens are very profitable in Oregon—Eggs are often worth fifty cents a dozen in Portland.



Lumber mills at Portland. This city manufactures more lumber than any other city in the world.

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Wheat in Eastern Oregon ready for shipment.

FRUIT

FROM an advertising standpoint as well as for profit per individual, it is doubtful if any other industry in the state has yielded such returns as have come from the Oregon fruit crop. The Oregon growers not only have unexcelled climatic conditions for the production of perfect fruit, but have made a specialty of the business for a number of years. The result has been that Oregon fruit, especially apples and pears, has for a long time enjoyed a world wide prestige, and buyers from London, New York and other great markets make personal visits to Oregon every year to secure the apple and pear crop. Almost fabulous profits have been reported in this industry in various parts of the state. A single acre of Bartlett pears in Southern Oregon in 1907 yielded \$2,250 worth of fruit, and from 19½ acres of Winter Nellis pears another grower was paid \$19,000 net. Comice pears from Southern Oregon sold this year in London at \$10.08 per box and returns of \$1,000 per acre on fruit crops, are too frequent to cause comment.

From a fraction over three acres, a Hood River, Oregon, grower in 1907 sold \$2,500 worth of Yellow Newtowns, while another grower in the same section marketed \$2,042 worth of apples from 160 trees growing on 1½ acres. The Hood River valley annually ships about 100 carloads of strawberries and the net returns are about \$300 per acre. The Willamette valley has some of the largest orchards on the coast, and even in new districts in Eastern Oregon, the industry is growing so rapidly that from one



Cherry Fair at Salem.





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Vista in Douglas County.

small station in Eastern Oregon, there was shipped last year more than 100 carloads of fruit. Prunes are shipped out of the Willamette valley by the train load, over 14,000,000 pounds of the dried product being shipped last year. Cherries also form an important part of Oregon fruit shipments and practically every kind of fruit that can be grown outside the tropics, does well in this state. The value of the fruit output last year was \$3,250,000, and will be much greater this year.

On account of the extraordinary success attending the growing of apples and pears in Oregon, it is necessary to give figures for the production of these fruits in order to avoid the impression that Oregon is only an apple or a pear State. The figures given below are from the State Horticultural Board for 1908:



Gladstone Park.

Apples	1,300,000	boxes
Peaches	600,000	boxes
Dried prunes.....	15,700,000	pounds
Plums and fresh prunes.	5,120,000	pounds
Strawberries	8,900,000	pounds
Cherries	4,950,000	pounds
Blackberries	2,400,000	pounds
Loganberries	1,850,000	pounds
Raspberries.....	1,750,000	pounds
Currants	425,000	pounds

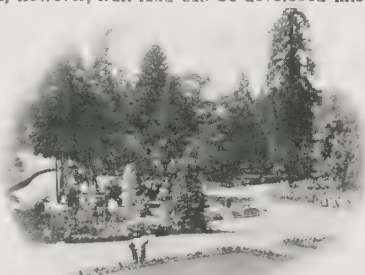
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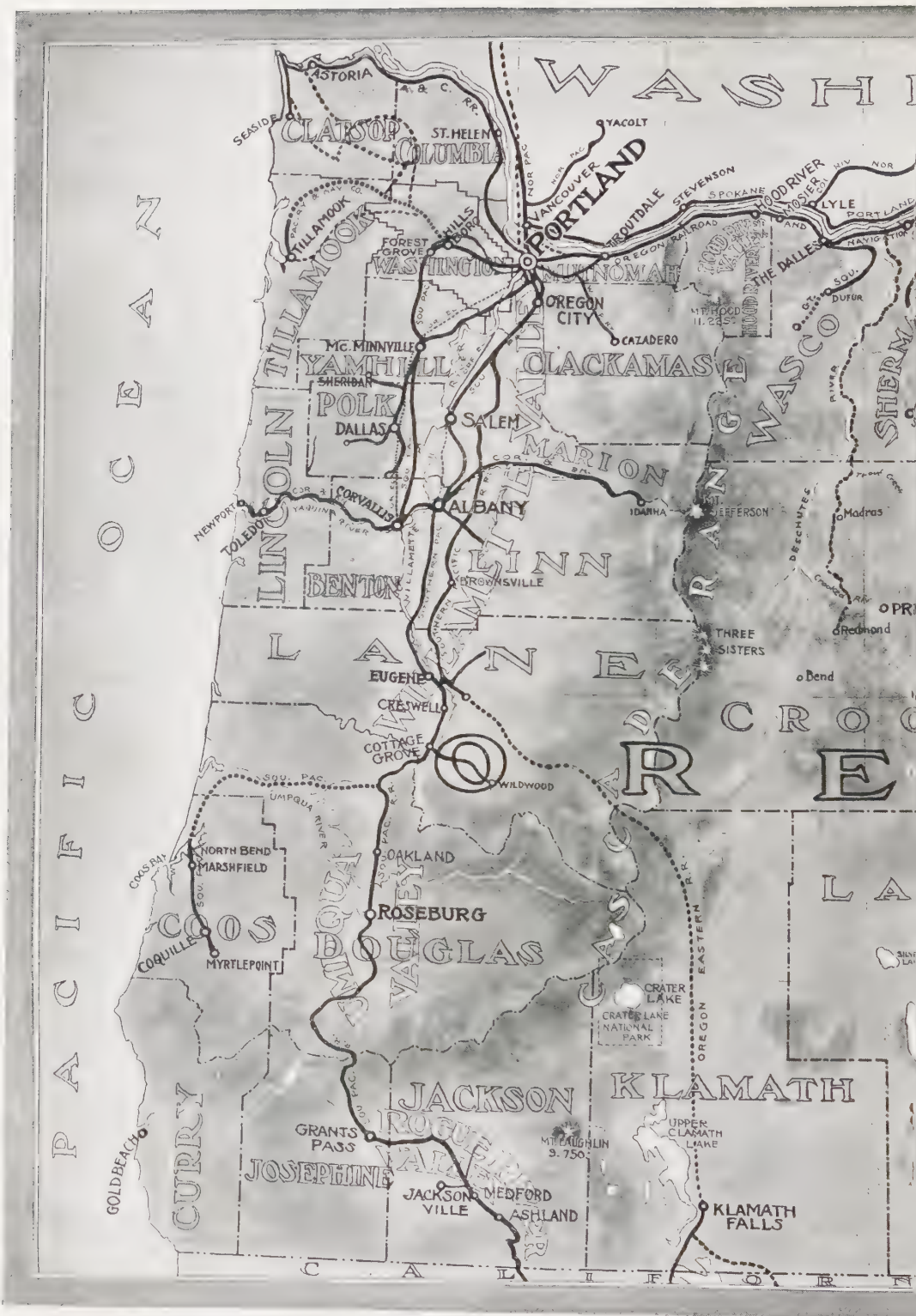
Picking strawberries in Linn County.

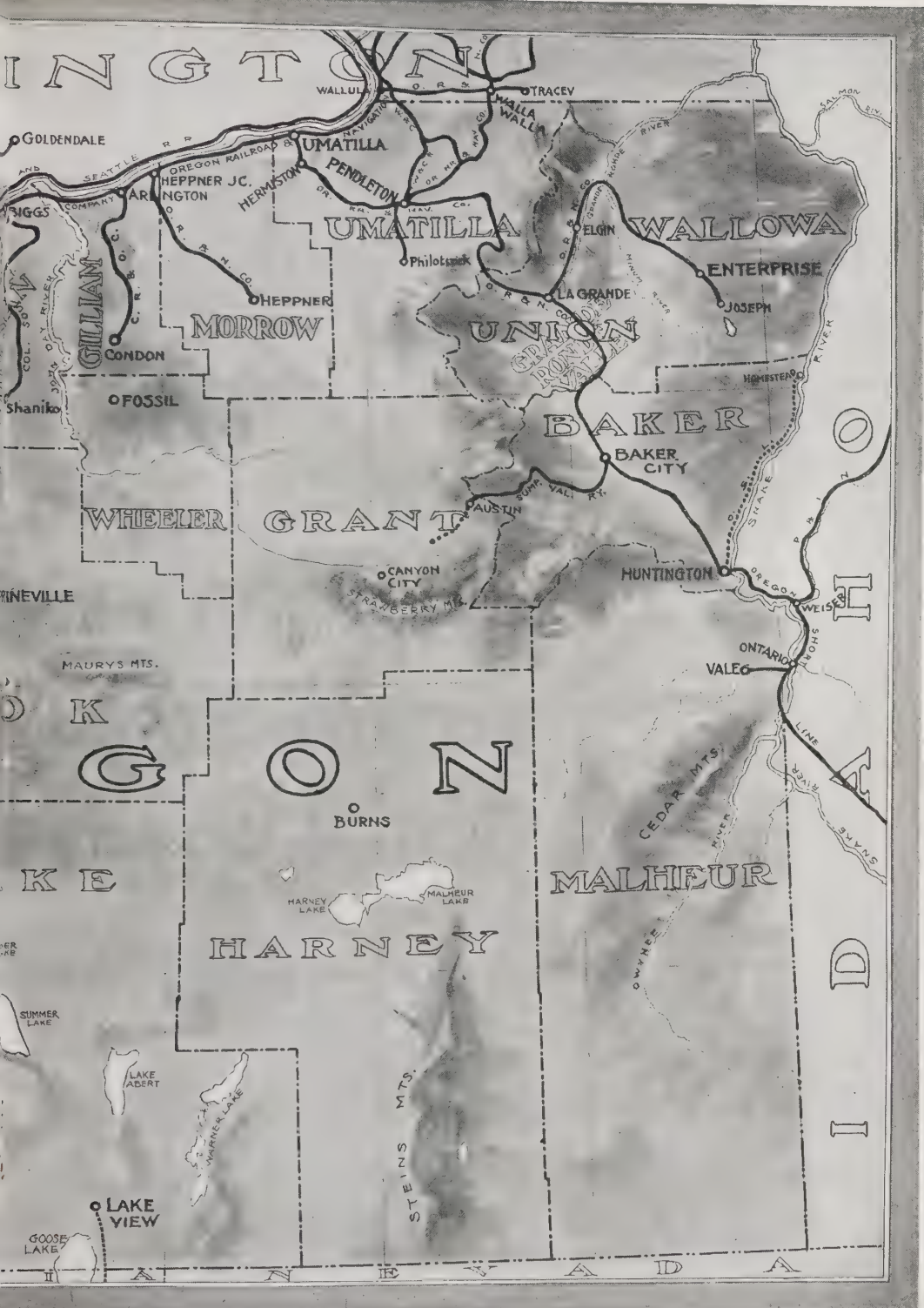
Oregon apples are noted the world over, the big buyers of the East seeking this state first for their high-grade apples. There are about 40,000 acres planted in fruit bearing trees in Oregon and 125,000 acres were planted during the past five years. The value of Oregon fruit in 1907 was \$4,275,185.00. There are fourteen fruit canneries in the state, which produced an output during 1907 of 896,350 cases.

Good fruit land can still be obtained in Oregon for \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre in districts that are not exploited. In the well-known sections, such as the Hood River and Rogue River valleys, land is, of course, much more expensive. The prevailing price for cleared land in these districts is, perhaps, \$200.00 per acre. In all the apple sections of the state, however, fruit land can be developed into an almost marvelously paying proposition by men of energy and persistence. It is difficult to estimate accurately the value of such land when fully developed. Three hundred acres recently sold for \$150,000.00 in the Rogue River valley, and sales as high as \$1000 per acre are not uncommon in the well-known fruit districts. These lands pay about 10 per cent net on a valuation of \$10,000.00 per acre. It is such astounding facts as these which are attracting world wide attention to Oregon and creating a wonderful development in the fruit industry of the state. It has been clearly demonstrated that there is no possibility of overproduction of high-grade fruit.



City Park, Portland.







Picking prunes in Oregon.

OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

LUMBER AND MINING

THE Oregon pine, which is the name by which the Douglas fir is known the world over, has carried the name of the state around the world. This timber has a greater tensile strength than oak, and is much easier worked. It is scattered throughout the state, but is found in the greatest quantities in the coast regions. While this variety is the predominating timber in Oregon, there are billions of feet of spruce, hemlock, white, yellow and sugar pine, red and white cedar, oak, ash, tamarack, larch and a large number of other varieties. One sixth of the standing timber of the United States is in Oregon. In round numbers, it is estimated by the government experts at 300,000,000,000 feet and in its manufactured state would be worth \$500,000,000. This is one of Oregon's greatest assets, and is annually contributing a vast sum to the circulating wealth of the state. The demand for lumber is steadily increasing and the Oregon product finds a market all over the world.

The mining industry of Oregon turns out about \$3,000,000 per year. The amount is steadily increasing. Most of the mines that are worked are depended on with the same degree of assurance that is felt by the farmers who plant their crops with the fullest confidence that they will have something to harvest. In Southern and Eastern Oregon there are a number of very rich placer mines, and a steadily increasing number of dividend paying quartz mines. A very rich copper district has recently been opened up in Southern Oregon, and in Grant county cobalt has been found in paying quantities. Gold is the predominating metal, however, and while the dividend paying mines show no phenomenal output, they are good steady paying propositions, and give employment to a large number of men.



OPENINGS IN OREGON

IT is impossible in a work of this limited scope to enumerate all of the varied industries with which the new comer or the old resident can succeed. We have touched briefly on a few of the special features that have made Oregon famous. It can truthfully be said as a summary that any branch of the agricultural industry that will show a profit in other parts of the country, will in nearly every case, show still greater returns in Oregon. This state is in need of more farmers, more orchardists, dairymen, poultrymen, stockmen, gardeners and other similar industrial workers. To keep within the Pacific northwest the vast sums which these people will spend for necessary equipment and sup-

Between the rows of 100,000 sacks of wheat in Eastern Oregon.

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plies, the state needs more manufacturing establishments. We need a dinner pail brigade that will not only turn out here in Oregon the things that Oregon needs, but will at the same time supply a market for the increased output of our agricultural territory. We need more furniture factories, shoe factories, woolen and worsted mills, cement factories, knit goods mills, canneries and tanneries, turpentine factories, wooden ware factories, hat factories, plants for the manufacture of denatured alcohol out of the abundant and cheap raw material.

A piano factory would find a good opening in Oregon, and we need more factories for the manufacture of high grade interior wooden finishings. Felt, veneer and terra cotta factories, would be welcomed, and, most of all, we need some large manufacturing establishments for turning out farm implements and machinery. There are also good openings for malleable iron works and vitrified brick works. This list could be continued indefinitely, but summarized, it might be said that there are very few manufacturing enterprises of any character that would not find satisfactory openings in Oregon, and their establishment would be of immense economic value in stopping the drain that is now made on the state's resources for the vast amount of manufactured products now brought in from the east.

The material side of life in the Oregon country has perhaps been featured rather strong in the foregoing pages, but the newcomer in search of a "home" in all that the name implies, can come to Portland, or to other parts of Oregon, with no misgivings as to the kind of society that will be encountered.



The celebrated Doyenne du Comice pear.

This is said to be the most expensive fresh fruit grown in the Temperate Zone, the Oregon product grown in the Rogue River Valley bringing \$10.08 per box. This fruit reaches a state of perfection in Oregon not attained elsewhere.

OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



Cherries as they grow in Oregon. Actual size.

*These cherries are shipped to New York City
and sold for 40 cents per pound.*

He will find in city, town and hamlet, a kindly, generous, energetic people. The school system is unexcelled anywhere. In addition to a large number of high schools and colleges scattered throughout the state, there are many denominational institutions. The people are liberal in their views, and throughout the state the principal churches are represented.

OREGON FRUIT RECORDS

OREGON has gained in the last decade more honors and medals for its fruits than any other state in the Union. It swept these away from all competitors at Chicago, at Buffalo, at Charleston, and elsewhere. At Buffalo Oregon won eighteen gold medals for its horticultural, pomological and viticultural exhibits. At Charleston it gained thirty-four gold medals and fourteen silver medals, as well as one bronze medal, for its fruit exhibits. At St. Louis Oregon won sixty-seven gold medals, fifty-two silver medals and seventy-two bronze medals, also three grand prizes, making a total of two hundred and ninety-four medals and grand prizes.

In 1903 the value of fruit products in Oregon was \$2,501,000.00. In 1907 it was \$4,275,185.00.

Oregon is the natural home of the cherry, as nearly all of the commercial varieties, with the exception of the "Royal Ann," were originated in this state. Among those varieties originated in Oregon are the "Black Republican," the "Bing," the "Lambert" and about eighteen others. Oregon produced 5,459,000 pounds of cherries in 1907, valued at \$230 500.00.

There are two thousand acres of pear bearing orchards in Oregon and ten thousand acres have just been planted. Although the fruit industry has proven a marvelous success in this state, it is only in its infancy.

The winter banana is the most expensive apple that is produced. 25 cents to 40 cents apiece are asked in the "swell" hotels of New York City for those grown in the Hood River Valley, Oregon. There very few sections of the country where this apple is successfully grown. Oregon is the leader.

The winter banana apple as it grows in Oregon.

Portland

PORTLAND, the largest city and the financial and commercial center for the entire state of Oregon and for the greater part of Washington and Idaho, is a well-built city of 265,000 people, according to Directory estimate. It is situated on the Willamette river about twelve miles above the point where that stream joins the Columbia river. It is at the head of deep water navigation on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and is reached at all stages of the tide by vessels of 25 to 26 feet draft, this draft including vessels of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons carrying capacity. Portland is in many respects what might be termed a finished city. All of the crude features of the early west have been toned down and replaced by a social, financial and commercial atmosphere, strongly remindful of the older cities of the eastern states. This condition of solidity and respectability has been reached without any sacrifice of energy or enterprise, and the field for the hustler in any line of effort is as good here as anywhere in the world.

Portland has nearly 150 schools and 135 church buildings, the latter valued at nearly \$2,250,000. The schools include all branches of education, more than half the number being public schools, and the churches cover practically every known creed of importance. There are in the city more than 26,000 members of fraternal organizations and these organizations own property valued at nearly \$1,500,000. Four of the principal clubs of the city own the buildings they occupy, and one of these—the Commercial Club with a \$400,000 home—has the largest active membership of any club in the west. There



Agricultural College, Corvallis.



Wheat field, Western Oregon.

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are twenty-three banking institutions in the city and more than 2000 manufacturing institutions, the latter having a capital of more than \$30,000,000 and employing 25,000 people. The climate of Portland is unexcelled and the death rate according to Government census is, with a single exception, the lowest of any city in the United States, being but 9.5 per 1,000 population, compared with 18.23 for New York and 13.67 for Chicago. This remarkable showing is made possible by the best and purest water supply enjoyed by any city in the country. This water supply is obtained from near the base of Mount Hood, where innumerable springs maintain a supply several times greater than the demands that are made on it. The plant by which this is distributed cost \$4,250,000 and an additional \$3,000,000 will be spent for an additional pipe line to double the capacity.

Portland has so many claims to distinction, that it is famous throughout the world for one or more or all of these features that have combined to make it great. It is known the world over as one of the big wheat ports, not alone of the United States, but of the world, and during the last calendar year, one seventh of all the wheat shipped foreign from the United States was loaded on shipboard and cleared from Portland. The prestige of Portland as a wheat port last year was exceeded only by that of New York, which led with 20,578,000 bushels. Portland's foreign shipments were 13,042,063 bushels, but there was also shipped coastwise from this city, an additional 3,441,000 bushels, making the actual movement of wheat out of this port by water, nearly 16,500,000 bushels.

More lumber is cut annually in the city of Portland than is cut in the city limit of any other port on earth, and this port has dispatched to foreign countries, more lumber cargoes in excess of 3,500,000 feet each, than have been cleared from any other port.

In big flour cargoes, Portland also holds the record, with twenty to her credit in which the average



University of Oregon Campus, at Eugene.

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Off for the Orient—a "Liner" from Portland.

electric lines radiating from the enter of the city. More than a thousand miles of rivers navigable for steamboats are tributary to the city, and 200 miles of urban electric lines offer excellent transportation facilities for both freight and passenger service.

Cheap power for manufacturing purposes is abundant, and with plenty of raw material and admirable factory sites, the city is exceptionally well favored from a manufacturing standpoint. Within the city limits, exclusive of the railroad and steamship docks, is over a mile of docks, with a storage capacity of more than 200,000 tons, owned by individuals and firms, which are available for the small shipper or merchant, and it is over these independent docks that practically all of the enormous wheat and flour business of the port is handled. Being admirably located for receiving and distributing goods by either rail or water, the wholesale business of Portland has grown into remarkable proportions, the volume in 1908 being in excess of \$200,000,000.



The big steel railroad bridge across the Willamette.

Carries the trains from the famous "North Bank" line. This railroad was built to bring the products of the great Inland Empire to Portland on a water grade.

was 60,627 barrels, the largest of these being a shipment of 85,276 barrels taken out by the British steamship *Algoa*. In the manufacture of this single cargo, 384,000 bushels of wheat were used, the output of 100 moderate sized farms. The largest flour mill on the Pacific coast is located in Portland, and the sawmills of the city annually cut more than 500,000,000 feet of lumber.

The city is served by five transcontinental railroads, and half a dozen local roads in Oregon and Washington, together with nearly a dozen steam and

A manufacturing industry which promises in the near future to equal in importance the lumber or flour industry is the big packinghouse now being erected in this city by Swift & Co., the Chicago packers. This plant, which is now nearing completion, represents an outlay of nearly \$3,000,000 and will be the largest packinghouse in the west. The plant will start operation with a force of about 500 men, and will have a capacity at the start of 500 cattle and about 2,500 hogs, sheep and calves per day. In providing a convenient market for the stock of the great Columbia basin, the advantages of this great packinghouse cannot be overestimated.

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Portland is one of the few cities in the United States which passed through the panic of 1907 without a serious check on building operations. Building permits which ran up from a maximum of \$944,085 reached in 1900, to \$4,178,945 in 1905, showed a total of \$9,386,132 in 1907. There was so much Oregon money tied up in eastern banks that there was a brief pause in building operations, but they got under way again in time to show a total of \$10,528,066 in 1908. That this record will certainly be beaten in 1909 is clearly indicated by permits for the first half of the year amounting to \$6,305,265, which is 30 per cent greater than for the same period last year.

Real estate transfers last year reached a total of \$19,946,590. Bank clearings were \$310,655,493 last year and this year are running about 20 per cent ahead of those for the same months in 1908. Portland postoffice receipts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, were \$691,040, compared with \$416,052 for the same period ending March 31, 1905. A similar satisfactory gain is noted since the



A good road scene in the Willamette Valley.

close of the fiscal year, the June receipts of \$64,908 exceeding those of June, 1908, by 18.78 per cent.

Portland customhouse receipts average about \$1,000,000 per year. Practically everything that is imported through Portland is bought and sold by the Portland merchants, there being very little "in transit" freight passing through this city. Portland importers last year brought in 14,000,000 grain bags, enough to handle more than two thirds of the surplus of the crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, this item alone serving to show the extent to which the people beyond the state lines have made Portland their trading point. It is this maintainance and perpetuation of friendly business as well as social relations with all of Oregon and such a large portion of Washington and Idaho, that has made Portland the one big city of the Columbia basin.

Comment is frequently heard on the fact that Portland is the one great city of Oregon, and that no matter how rapid may be the growth of other cities and towns and of the country that supports them



Falls of the Willamette, at Oregon

this city still maintains the same proportionate lead which has been in evidence since the town was first established. The explanation of this is not difficult or far to seek. No such remarkable growth as Portland has experienced would be possible if this city were dependent exclusively on Oregon for support. It is true that the great Willamette valley under modern agricultural methods which are now being adopted, will some day support a population of many millions, and that these millions will pay the same proportionate tribute to Portland that is now paid by the thousands in the valley. But Portland is pre-eminently the one big city in Oregon, for the simple reason that not only do the Oregon cities and towns and their supporting territory help Portland by their own growth, but all of that great state of Washington lying east of the Cascade mountains, all of the wonderfully rich Idaho Panhandle, and portions of far off Montana, find in this city their most convenient and advantageous trading center.

To handle properly the business of the empire drained by the Columbia and its tributaries, Portland must grow as the country grows and in about the same relative proportion as has been in evidence since its foundation. No other city on the Pacific coast occupies such an exclusive and commanding position. In California, the prestige of the "big city" must be divided between Los Angeles and San



City, showing manufacturing plants.

Francisco. In Washington, Seattle, Tacoma and Everett are on practically even terms in the race for commercial supremacy, with Bellingham also a powerful factor in the situation. In other words, Portland is alone in her glory as the great commercial entrepot of all of Oregon, and the greater portion of Washington and Idaho, while San Francisco and Los Angeles must fight it out for the premiership in the commercial exploitation of California alone, with Seattle, Tacoma, Everett and Bellingham dividing the business of Western Washington and the comparatively small amount they receive from Eastern Washington.

Portland came into existence in response to the same economic demand that has brought forth many another city, but Portland found awaiting it opportunities much greater than are usually available to the ordinary city. Water courses were the only trails followed by commerce when Portland was placed on the map, and it secured its present location because this was the most convenient point at which the ocean going vessels could meet the bateaux of the traders and the wheezy little steamers then just beginning to appear. Trade followed these water courses down from the entire Columbia basin, a region of approximately 250,000 square miles, and made Portland the distributing point for that great

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Latourelle Falls, Columbia River.

region. These are the reasons why Portland came into existence, and it is for these same reasons that Portland has throughout its sixty years of growth and development, retained its prestige as the great entrepot of that vast region drained by the Columbia and Willamette rivers and their innumerable tributaries.

Its unique and commanding location near the confluence of the two great rivers, gave Portland a prestige impossible of attainment from any other location in the vast empire drained by these mighty streams. Commerce, which ever follows the line of least resistance, swept aside state lines and county lines and flowed down to Portland as naturally and easily as the streams which gave it a highway. A few years ago, before the tramp steamer began driving the picturesque sailing vessel from the ocean, Portland was sometimes mentioned as the place "where rail meets sail." With no sacrifice of truth or euphony, it could be said at a still earlier date that it was the place "where trail meets sail," for in the early days of the city, all of the dwellers in the great Columbia basin from the Cascades to the innermost recesses of the Rocky Mountains, the Bitter Roots and the Coeur d' Alenes, followed

the line of least resistance and paid tribute to Portland.

Traders at these interior points, in the old days, found in Portland the easiest reached point at which they could find a market for the trappers' furs and the miners' gold. Later when the wheat grower invaded the Eastern Oregon and Washington field, he also found in the Willamette metropolis, the nearest and easiest point at which he could dispose of his wheat. In cost of moving cargo, no other carrier on earth can approach in cheapness the ocean going vessel, and it is for that reason, that in all ages and in all countries, we find these deepwater ships going as far inland as there is water to float them.

The ships which played such a prominent part in laying the foundation for Portland's commercial greatness, were small indeed in comparison with the great steamships which now handle the immense traffic of the Columbia and Willamette basins, and as larger vessels appeared, it became necessary that the river be deepened. Portland took up the work and in maintaining her position as the one great commercial center for such a large portion of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, this city has spent large sums of money for which the entire tributary territory has enjoyed the benefits.

Portland's position from earliest times was such that it became natural and necessary for her to ignore geographical lines, and, in lieu thereof, recognize only those lines and boundaries with which nature has staked off the territory that can best be served by and from Portland. These lines are fixed and immovable, and although artificial effort may temporarily force a trade diversion from them, in the end economic law will prevail, and the lines of least resistance will be followed down to Portland from an empire which includes more than 250,000 square miles of the richest, most resourceful portion of the American continent.



Cherry tree, at Eugene.



Some of the churches and schools of Portland.

OREGON, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

SOME FACTS ABOUT OREGON

OREGON embraces a total area of 61,277,440 acres. There are thirty-four counties, many of which exceed in area some of the larger eastern states. Of the total area of Oregon 14,785,766 acres are reserved; 26,752,025 acres have been appropriated leaving 19,736,649 acres unappropriated. Of this latter 14,071,454 acres are surveyed and 5,668,185 acres are unsurveyed. Although 543,805 acres of land have been appropriated since 1904, there is still left a vast amount to be taken up for homesteads or for minerals.

The assessed valuation of Oregon in 1903 was \$598,166,963.70.

In 1903 the number of head of livestock in the state was 1,025,000, valued at \$30,750,000.

The production of cereals in Oregon in 1905 was as follows:

Wheat, bushels	13,700,000
Barley, bushels	1,750,000
Oats, bushels	6,250,000
Hay, tons	880,000
Corn, bushels	400,000

The coal production of Oregon according to last state census was 109,641 tons, valued at \$232,495. The coal products of the same period were valued at \$50,765. The most generally productive coal field in Oregon is situated in the southwestern part of the state, in Coos county, and is known as the Coos Bay field from the fact that it entirely surrounds that body of water. It occupies a total area of about 25 square miles, its length north and south being about thirty miles and its maximum breadth about eleven miles. Other coal fields have been prospected in different parts of the state and have shown coal of fairly good quality. Among these are the upper Nehalem field in Columbia county, and on the Columbia



Oregon State Capitol, at Salem,



Forestry building, at Portland. This is the only permanent building remaining of the Lewis and Clark Exposition held in 1905.

Photo by F. H. Kiser



Section of Portland's

river from 15 to 30 miles from Portland, the lower Nehalem of Clatsop and Tillamook counties.

There are 2170 mines in the state under development, the greater number of these being gold and copper. In some sections of the state mineral deposits are found of rare value. Notable among these are the cobalt mines of Grant county, said to be the only discovery of this valuable mineral in the United States. The principal mining counties are Baker, Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane, Douglas and Coos. There are at present about 8,570 miners employed in the state at an average wage of \$3.00 per day. The total mineral output for 1905 was \$2,640,405 (last state census).

The farm products of Oregon were valued at \$40,510,348 in 1905. The total real estate value of ten classes of farms in the same year was \$166,657,222.

The salmon output of the Columbia river, Oregon side, in 1907 was 18,208,401 pounds. The entire salmon product of the coast streams of the state amounted to 6,751,848 pounds, giving the total valuation of \$5,100,000. The total fish product other than salmon for the same period was 1,522,843 pounds, shell fish, 842,302 pounds. Twenty-two canning plants valued at \$3,319,000 employ 497 men.

There are 117 flouring mills in the state employing 611 wage earners and with a total output in 1907 valued at \$3,582,526. A large percentage of the products of these mills goes to the Orient.

There are twenty-one furniture manufacturing plants in the state employing 299 persons. These plants are valued at \$945,103.

Oregon has more pure-bred Angora goats than any other state in the Union, and an ideal climate



business district.

for raising them. Goat breeding is, therefore, especially profitable. In 1908 there were 175,000 goats valued at \$857,000.

The production of gold in Oregon in 1907 was 171,000 ounces valued at \$2,855,700.

Two million pounds of grapes were raised in Oregon in 1908 valued at \$65,000.

Pork can be produced in Oregon at a cost of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. In 1908 there were 355,000 head of hogs valued at \$2,505,000. There are great opportunities for profit in the raising of hogs as there is a ready market for all that can be produced at good prices.

Bee culture nets about \$12.00 a colony. Beekeepers can rely on 75 to 80 pounds of honey to the colony. In 1908 the production of honey was 1,737,936 pounds.

Oregon leads the United States in hop growing, having produced in 1907 approximately 130,000 bales, while the total crop of the United States was about 295,000 bales. Oregon hops are of better grade and grown at less cost than in any other section. The maximum yield is 2,000 pounds per acre, minimum 1,200 pounds. Only eight pounds were produced in Oregon in 1850.

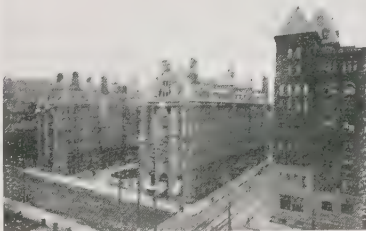
In 1907 there were 296,352 horses in Oregon valued at \$29,635,200.

There are millions of acres of valuable land in Oregon which could be made productive by irrigation. Several private companies have irrigation projects. The Government is irrigating two sections by means of the Klamath and Umatilla projects, and \$3,000,000 has been set aside for irrigation throughout the state. The area to be irrigated under projects approved is 220,000 acres. Segrega-













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tions under the Carey Act, 250,000 acres. Irrigation under approved system, 100,000. Total new acreage to be irrigated in the state, 270,000 acres.

Valuable deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Columbia county and in the various counties bordering the Columbia.

The lumber output of Oregon in 1908 was 1,468,158,000 feet valued at \$25,000 000.00. 8,213 men are employed in logging.

Three paper mills employing 865 men have a value of \$4,500,000, and paid employes in 1908 \$612,777.

There are 65 mills manufacturing sashes, doors and blinds. The plants are valued at \$916,500; and the product at \$1,099,435.

Platinum valued at \$2,000 was produced in Oregon in 1905.

The potato crop in Oregon in 1907 was 5,004,205 bushels valued at \$3,360,000. Potatoes yield from 100 to 200 sacks to the acre. They can be grown and marketed at a cost of 40 cents per sack of two bushels. The selling price ranging from 60 cents to \$2.00 per sack.

Poultry raising is one of the most profitable industries of the state. In 1908 the estimated number of poultry was 3,120,175 valued at \$2,340,057.



Portland's harbor.



Public buildings, Portland.

City Hall (at top), Post Office, Library and Custom House





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Eighty per cent of the prunes of the United States is produced in Oregon. The average annual crop of prunes is about 27,000,000 pounds of dry prunes, and 100 to 150 carloads of fresh prunes. One acre of prunes produces from five to seven tons.

There are 2,481,933 acres of Government lands in Oregon for purchase or homesteads under the United States laws.

In 1905 there was produced in Oregon forty-three flasks of quicksilver valued at \$1,677.

Oregon contains one-sixth of the standing timber of the United States—about 300,000,000,000 feet. The forests are distributed along the coast and in the counties in the eastern section. Much of this timber is of great age, trees being found from 100 to 500 years old and of gigantic dimensions.

Walnut industry has great possibilities for profitable investments, and the Willamette valley of Western Oregon is destined to be one of the great walnut regions of the country. Already 2,000 acres have been set out and the crops produced are of a quality which even surpasses the famous walnuts of Southern France. More than 8,000 acres additional are being planted to walnuts.

The wool output of Oregon in 1907 aggregated 20,000,000 pounds valued at \$3,600,000. There are in the state eleven woolen mills employing 718 persons. The property of these mills is valued at \$1,052,000. E. W. France, founder of the Philadelphia Textile School, and an acknowledged textile expert, in speaking of the possibilities of Oregon manufacturing said: "In 15 years this can be made the greatest manufacturing district in the United States if the people will but awaken to the possibilities of the country. There is no better wool grown in America than Oregon wool. Not one pound of worsted is manufactured in this State. Establish textile mills."

The last government census rates Portland as the second healthiest city in the United States.



Harbor, Portland.



Fishing and hunting scenes in Oregon.

The birds at the left are the famous ring-necked Mongolian pheasants which are plentiful in the western part of Oregon.



OUNT HOOD FROM PORTLAND

The southern part of the city in the foreground.

"The heights back of Portland command one of the best general views of the forests and also of the most famous of the great mountains both of Oregon and Washington. Mt. Hood gives the supreme touch of grandeur to all the main Columbia views, rising at every turn, solitary, majestic, awe-inspiring, the ruling spirit of the landscape."

John Muir.





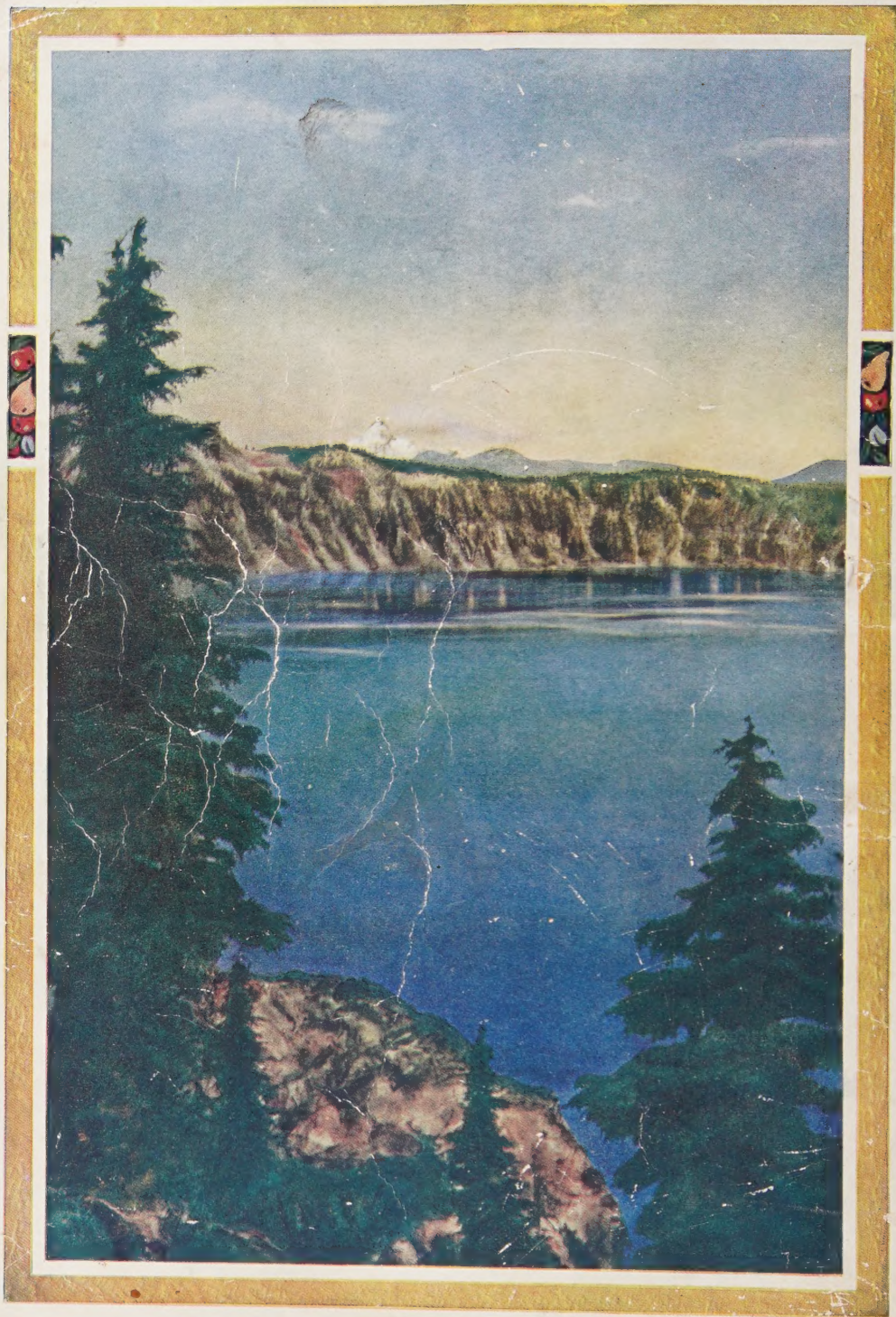
A famous rosebush in a garden in Portland. By actual count there were over 5,000 roses on this bush.



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Crater Lake, Oregon, one of the scenic wonders of the world.